

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3255
ANSWERED ON:12.03.2003
REGIONAL DISPARITIES
TRILOCHAN KANUNGO

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Tenth Plan proposals aim at reducing regional disparities both Inter-State and Intra-State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the per capita income at current prices of each State at the end of each plan period till the end of the Ninth Plan period and their position vis-à-vis the States having highest per capita income;
- (d) whether regional disparities so far as per capita income of the States is concerned have grown despite completion of Ninth Five Year Plan and other plans;
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY & SPACE (SHRI S.B. MOOKHERJEE)

(a) & (b): The issue of regional disparities amongst the States are addressed through the Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula for allocation of Plan funds to the States and through Central Assistance for earmarked sectors/schemes. According to the Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula, due weightage is given to factors such as income of the State as compared to the National average and to special problems of the States, amongst others, while allocating Central Assistance. In addition, a core element in the Planning Commission's Tenth Plan strategy towards reducing regional disparities is the targeting of less developed areas with provisions of funds for capital investments and innovative delivery mechanisms linked to institutional reforms. A new scheme called the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) has been introduced from the Tenth Plan to assist the development of less developed regions and districts.

(c): Statement indicating the position of per capita income of States at current prices till the end of the Ninth Plan period is attached.

(d): Yes, Sir.

(e) & (f): Historical inequalities, differences in initial infrastructure endowments, differences in policies pursued, efficacy of implementation and levels of people's participation in development programmes are the main reasons for regional disparities. In the Tenth Five Year Plan, Planning Commission in consultation with State Governments have set out State-wise break up of the broad developmental targets, including targets for growth rates and poverty reduction. State specific targets take into account the potentialities and constraints present in each State and the scope for improvement in performance given those constraints. The efforts of the States in this regard would be supplemented through various Special Programmes like National Social Assistance Programme & Annapurna, Border Area Development Programme, Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana, Hill Areas Development Programme, Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls, Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana etc.

Statement referred to in reply to Part (c) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3255 for 12.03.2003 regarding 'Regional Disparities' by Shri. Trilochan Kanungo

Per Capita Income of the States at Current Prices at the end of each Five Year Plan

(In Rs at Current Prices)

Sl.No States Per Capita Income of States At The end of Five Year Plan

III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	IX	Plan (2001-02)
Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan
(65-66)	(73-74)	(78-79)	(84-85)	(89-90)	(96-97)	(2000-01)		

1	Andhra Pr	387	857	1083	2068	3899	11224	16373	N.A
2	Arunachal Pr	NA	513	1227	2877	4461	10871	14587	N.A
3	Assam	NA	648	987	2430	3723	7394	10467	10951
4	Bihar	332	573	772	1504	2312	4965	5108	5466
5	Goa	NA	1284	2119	NA	NA	23396	45105	NA
6	Gujarat	498	1116	1573	3188	5304	16287	19228	NA
7	Haryana	450	1216	1889	3365	6233	16454	23742	NA
8	Himachal Pr	NA	913	1249	2249	4375	10728	18920	NA
9	J & Kashmir	NA	716	1222	2669	3618	8667	12399	NA
10	Karnataka	448	907	1142	2416	4044	11772	18041	NA
11	Kerala	380	811	1121	2296	3718	13050	19463	21310
12	Madhya Pradesh	298	733	892	1822	3306	8689	10803	NA
13	Maharashtra	534	1087	1803	3375	6570	17825	23726	NA
14	Manipur	268	711	947	2205	3574	7961	12823	13213
15	Meghalaya	NA	598	1012	NA	NA	8566	13114	14510
16	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11648	N.A	NA
17	Nagaland	NA	761	1212	2412	4300	11805	N.A	NA
18	Orissa	329	701	872	1846	3218	6401	8547	NA
19	Punjab	562	1513	2351	4123	7624	17447	25048	NA
20	Rajasthan	373	863	1142	1849	3241	10171	11986	13116
21	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9901	15550	16143
22	Tamil Nadu	403	793	1069	2341	4370	13382	19889	20975
23	Tripura	333	649	1019	1904	3185	7440	14348	NA
24	Uttar Pradesh	373	669	935	1784	3087	7743	9721	NA
25	West Bengal	532	944	1329	2771	4220	9886	16072	NA

Note: 1) Meaningful comparative data for First and Second Plan are not available.
 2) Data are not strictly comparable owing to different methodology used in computation.
 3) Figures for the new States of Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal are not available.

Source: Central Statistical Organisation